against the republicans may enter into to defeat that party. He is at present one of the Washing-ton Heights Commissioners appointed by the bill passed by the last Legislature to lay ou that por-

ton Heights Commissioners appointed by the but passed by the last Legislature to lay out that portion of the city.

The Bell party has brought out one of their best guns in this district, in the person of James W. Gerard, who seems to have become politically ambitious in his advanced age, being nearly or about sixty years of age. He is one of the most famous jury lawyers of the city, a good speaker, and possessing a great power of nimitery; he is, withal, an interesting speaker, and would make a valuable representative. He is prominently connected with the schools of the city, and takes great interest in the educational department of the city. He has never been a politician, but was a delegate to the Convention that nominated Betl and Everett, and made a lengthy speech advocating the claims of Sam Houston. He is a member of the New York aristoracy, and danced in the first set at the late ball for the Prince, having for his partner Mrs. Hewland.

member of the New York aristocracy, and danced in the first set at the late ball for the Prince, having for his partner Mrs. Hewland.

The republican candidate is Abraham Wakeman, a lawyer, and formerly a member of the Common Council, and trains with the Weed wing of the republican party; was a member of the State Assembly in 1850 and 1851, and a representative in the Thirty-fourth Congress from 1855 to 1857. He is about forty-five years of age, tall, of medium thickness, wears his hair in thick folds about his head, presenting somewhat of the puritanical stamp, while the rich color of his countenance indicates a hearty liver, appreciating the good things of this life. He is a hard worker and a shrewd manager, with considerable faculty for adapting means

this life. He is a hard worker and a shrewd manager, with considerable faculty for adapting means to ends, and if the democratic forces continue divided has unmistakable prospects of an election.

We thus close our sketches of the Congressional candidates, having given the public sufficient data in regard to the different candidates for them to judge of their several merits. We leave it for them to choose their men, trusting that only those capable to speak for New York and qualified to comprehend the duties of a Congressman will receive the certificate of election in any district in this city.

## THE IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT.

Interesting Letter of Duff Green. RIGHT OF THE ARTHUR AND AND THE COM-MERICIAL NECESSITIES OF ENGLAND AND THE PO-LITHCAL NECESSITIES OF NORTHERN MEN-CON-STREACT OF JOHN QUINCY ADAMS WITH ENGLISH STATESMEN-THE SOUTH CAN BETTER MAINTAIN ITS RIGHTS IN THE UNION THAN OUT OF IT-JOHN C. CALBOUN—THE CLIPMATE RESORT NOT THE SU-PREME COURT, BUT A CONVENTION OF THE STATES— THE FOLICY OF THE SOUTHERN STATES TO CON-CEDE PROTECTIVE DUTIES TO PENNSYLVANIA AND NEW JERSEY, IN GRORE TO GAIN THEIR ALLIANCE— THE TWO MAIN PLANES IN THE REPUBLICAN PLAT-FORM—"LAND TO THE LANDLESS AND A KAILROAD TO THE PACEFEE!" WILLIAM E. SEWARD OUTPED— TO THE PACIFIC" WILLIAM & SEWARD QUOTED—
A GIGANTIC SCHEME OF PUBLIC PLENDER—BOW TO
DEFEAT IT AND OVERTHROW THE REPUBLICAN
PARTY—SLAVERY A NECESSITY OF CIVILIZATION,
AND A CHIEF SOURCE OF AMERICAN PROSPERITY. WASHINGTON, October, 1860.

THE PROPER OF THE SLAVEHOLDING STATES -The part I have taken in the promotion and protection of your rights and interests should at least excuse this

By the sixtcenth article of the treaty of Utrecht Engand confirmed the contract between the English Gaines mpany and the King of Spain, by which that company gave to Spain 200,000 crowns, and to the King of Spain the King of England each one-quarter share in the profits of their trade, for the privilege of importing aves into the Spanish American colonies. In 1834 she we to Spain two millions of dollars, and has ever since intained a large fleet on the slave coast, and has exerted extraordinary diplomatic influence to abolish the slave trade. Why this change of policy?

In 1713 England made large profits by the slave trade; 1834 she had become a manufacturing as well as commercial people, and, having the monopoly of trade with the East Indies, she believed that suld realize larger profits by introducing her manufactures into India in exchange for tropical roducts than she could by continuing the slave trade, ad saw that to enable her to sell these products at a fit she must obtain them at less cost than they could be had eisewhere, and that a continuance of the African slave trade would enable the Spanish-American colonies, Brazil and the United States to undersell her in the mar-African siavery, because it competes with the labor of India. In confirmation of this view I quote from Mr. erforce, who, in the debate on the treaty with Spain,

can be at no loss for the motives which governed the British people. If any doubt this, I refer them to the emarks of the Duke of Wellington, who, in the debate the corn laws in 1842, said :-

e corn laws in 1842, said:—

acre that no man regrets more than I do that comacre that no man regrets more than I do that comacre that no man regrets more than I do that comit the corn laws were repealed to morrow, not a
festion a pound of aron more would be soid in any
Europe, or of the world over which this country (Eagtors not exercise a control. By lords, the greatest numEuropean nations and of the oatlons of the globe five
d measures for the europragment of home massives
traces of the European laws. They are attributable to
supplied the country. They had their rise in the speciable
fine country exhibited during the late war, and in the
not copie exprisons by which her power and streages
toplayed on every occasion. Those who custemplated
vertices, as well as those who were relieved and assistben, thought they might as well follow the example of

Here we have Mr. Wilberforce advocating a gratuity of two millions of dollars to Spain for relinquishing her par-ticipation in the slave trade, and the declaration of the Duke of Wellington that the repeal of the corn laws would not enable England to sell a yard of cloth or a pound of trou more in any part of Europe or of the world, over which England did exercise a control. And why? He gives the reason. Because other nations have followed the example of England, "and cetablished amongst them-selves manufactures and given a stimulus to their com-In the debate on the sugar duties, in 1842, Sir Robert

Poet maid:—

I must say that I have my doub atf a colony in which slave ry has been shoulded by law can at present enter into competition with a district in which the system continues to exist.

speeches in the Western States, tells us that John Quincy Adams origios and the political anti-slavery movement in this country. I wish to add some additional facts confirming and explanatory of that statement, and which will, I trust, tend to crosse a reaction in public sentiment, and thus reconcile the people of the South, by convincing them that by proper and united efforts they can better maintain their rights within the United than out of it.

The conflict between the North and the South existed before the Sevolution. The Congress appointed General Washington Commander to-Chief, and John Hanoock the President of Congress. General Washington was our first President; John Adams was our account; Mr. Adams was opposed, and his re-election defeated, by Mr. Jederson, who said that the demoracy of the North were the natural atties of the republicans of the South. Thus there was a North and a South from the beginning. Mr. Seward dates the conflict from 1830—the date of the Missouri restriction. I was a citizen of Missouri—a member of the convection which made ber constitution, and took part in that conflict—and can give facts, of my own knowledge, having an import and bearing on the pending issues.

John Quincy Adams was one of the Commissioners at Oben Quincy Adams was one of the Commissioners at Oben Quincy Adams was one of the Commissioners at them, and as such signed the treaty, the 11th article of which piedged the United States to unite with England in abolishing the the treffic in slaves. "He was afterwards our Minister in Loncon, where he was intimate with Clarkson and Wilberforce. In 1816, Daniel Poop Cook, of Hilmots, was appointed bearer of despatenes to notify him of his appointment as Secretary of State, and told me that upon his return he intended to remore to the South. Bostoner of 1817 I saw him in this city, and he then told me that be had reinquished his purpose of going South, because Mr. Adams had attaided him that the migration to the Territories north of the Ohio would be so great as soon to

although it does not so appear on the record, was in truth the person through whom Mr. Adams make the movement in opposition to the admission of Missouri, resulting in the Missouri compromise.

Mr. Gook afterwards became, by marriage, a near relation, and he frequently urged me to unite in the movement, which he said would result in uniting the free States as a political party and thus secure the circular of Mr. Adams; and his father-in law, who was a Secator in Congress, told me that he boarded wis Ruffus King; that the movement was the subject of frequent conversation, and that so confident were the old federal party, of which Mr. King was a prominent leader, that they would reas a power by means of the sectional ortanization of the free States, that one of the sons of Mr. King and removed to Ohio, and a son of Alexander Hamilton had removed to Ohio, and a son of Alexander Hamilton had removed to Ohio, and a son of Alexander Hamilton had removed to Ohio, and a son of Alexander Hamilton had removed to Ohio, and as one of Alexander Hamilton had removed to Ohio, and as me creastites in which it originately, so, as the sectional crimated in the commercial necessities of England, we may well argue that it will be regulated and moduled by the same necessities in which it originately, so, as the sections and tissurery inovement originated in the pointical necessities of the leading Northern point cal aspirants, we may argue that it, also, will be requisited by the same necessities in which it originated. We have seen that the new denouveries in Africa, and the immense commercial interests to be developed by the complexity modify and control the public opinion of France and England in relation to the abstract question of slavery; so I am persualled loaning the soft will necessarily modify and control the public opinion of France and England in relation to the developements of the political and slave labor, and was a factor of the political results of the work of the political results of the work of the political resu

friends of the constitution, will have placed in power a minority President.
But we must profit by our past experience. The South must be united. Much of our present evakaess is chargeable to our own divisions. Our leaders have been blinded by ambition, and we have followed them to our injury—they have made us the victims of party prejudice and cabalistic party phrases. As Fennsylvania and New Jersey have been arrayed for a tarif, so the South have been arrayed against it. And to be for it in one section and against it in the other, has been the greatest political morit.

merit.

It is in the very nature of things that when a particular issue has become a test of political orthodoxy, it will be used by demagogues to mislead the people. All who are well read in the history of the constitution know that the chief end of its adoption was to create a government to be charged with our foreign reasions, and that the power to regulate commerce with foreign nations is given expressly to Cougress. It is true that we, of the State rights party, haist that this power is hold in trust, and is limited by the purposes for which it is granted; and heace, when after the election of Mr. Adams it was seen that the party in power intended by high protective duties on foreign merchandise, competing with New Eng and manufactures, to create a large surplus revenue to be expended on Western tumpikes, Mr. Cathoun, looking to the early payment of the public debt, saw that such duties levted for such purposes were inconsistent with the powers granted to Gongress, and urged nullidation as the proper remery. So far from denying the power of Congress is the proper remery. So far from denying the power of Congress is the state of the duties, because they were necessary to meet the legitimate wants of the government, and that incidental protection to the interests created by the war was right and proper. He saw that the tariff of 1828, if continued after the payment of the public debt, would leave a large surplus in the treasury to be expended by sectional legislation, corrupting the public morals, and endangering the public iberty, and therefore he inaugurated the more means the same treasury to be expended by sectional legislation, corrupting the public morals, and endangering the public iberty, and therefore he inaugurated the more means the soil 1832, known as the compromise. The nullification of 1832 was nexercise of the reserved power of the State, intended to preserve the Union, by restraining within proper limits the legitimate exercise of an admitted power granted to Congress by the constitution was It is in the very nature of things that when a partiou-In one say that have may don't a category in which share required to have any don't have may don't a category in which share produced to have a share of the produced to state. And in the same denate he said—
The homostatic switch the system commont is witch the produced the same denate he said—
The homostatic member for Nontrees automoted its witch dent in the same denate he said—
The homostatic member for Nontrees automoted its witch dent in the same denate he said—
The homostatic member for Nontrees automoted its witch dent in the same denate he said—
The homostatic state the produced the the produced of the high produced the said of the said dentation of the same same of the said of the said of the said of the said of the same same same of the said of the same same same of the said of the said of the said of the said of the same same same of the said of t

gifts of the public lands. These lands—the common property of all the States—are the fund on which he relies for the gratification of his ambitton.

Will he be permitted to appropriate this fund to this use? Can we not make a better use of those lands than the purchase of abolition votes for Wm. H. Seward! I be-

use? Can we not make a better use of those lands than the purchase of abolition votes for Wm. H. Seward? I believe we can.

Two main planks in the abolition platform are:—1. The Pacific Railroad on the route selected by W. Curtis?

2. Land for the landless. Mr. Curtis? bill proposes to give to certain persons smed therein, and to such other persons as a majority of the persons thus named may assolute with them, sixty millions of collars, in United States five per cent bonds, the interest to accumulate until it makes sevecty millions, and in addition thereto, a contract for carrying the matis and troops and munitions of war, at the rate of six and a half millions of dollars persons the rest of six and a half millions of dollars persons the property of which fifty thousand copies were to be printed, but which the parties interested have failed to publish. Wy have they not published it? The bill proposes to give to these parties a donation which is to be distributed at the pleasure of a majority, smong the persons to be selected by them, and which, in thirty years, will ad up to the sum of two hundred and sixty-live millions of dollars.

Be not startied at the magnitude of those figures. Mr. Seward purposed to add as free farms the whole of the public lands wanted by the foreign votors, upon whom he relies to control the elections and regulate the future of this country.

Who are the mea among whom this \$265,000,000 are to

Seward purposed to add as free farms the whole of the public lands wanted by the foreign voters, upon whom he relies to control the elections and regulate the future of this country.

Who are the men among whom this \$265,000,000 are to be distributed? How much is to go to members of Coagress? How much to the lobby at Washington? How much to the lobby at Washington? How much to abolition editors? How much to abolition orators? How much to Matteson & Company? Read the testimenty gives before the Covede Committee, and be lieve, if you can, that such a measure can possibly pass Congress without the most barefaced corruption. And yet this is a republican measure, urged by republican speakers, and to be forced through the next session of Congress by the previous question. Can it pass the Senate? I am told it will be forced through as a party measure, and by the pressure to be brought to bear upon the Senators from the Pacific States. If so, than the Senators from the Pacific States. If so, than the future of this country will rest with the President. I entry him the honor of his veto. Warren Davis, of South Carolina, used to say that he could trail a whole pack of hounds with a single crust of bread. How many abolitionistic can Mesure. Seward, Barlingame, Sumner and Curtis trail wish one thousand millions of acres of public lands in the shape of free farms; and seventy millions in United States fire per cont bonds, and an annuity of six and a half millions, which, in thirty years, will make one hounded and ninety-five millions of dollars more? Such is the abolition programme. Is there say the force of the billion and that that company have made arrangements, by leasing lines of American railroads, to control the Pacific road, and offer to carry freights from St. Louis to Laverpool for less than the cost of transportation from St. Louis to New York. How much would the Grand Trunk Raltroad Company give for such a subsidy as is proposed to be given by Mr. Curtie' bill? What guarantee have we that the purpose of the bill

direct, deducting the premium which the associates may extort?

Let me not be misuederstood, I am not opposed to the construction of a railroad to the Pacitic So far from it, I would aid the construction of more than one. But instead of giving free farms to foreign emigrants, to purchase votes for Mr. Seward, I would give the exclusive right of pre-emption to the railroad companies who, by building railroads, will give such increased value to the land that the right of pre-emption would enable such companies to build and equip their road. Congress assumes that the construction of a railroad doubles the value of the adjacent public lands. In many cases it will do much more. If we assume this basis, a pre-emption to twenty miles on each side of a railroad will be worth thirty two thousand dollars per mile. This, with a fair compensation for public service, will guarantee the completion of more than one railroad to the Pacific. If this be not enough, then give a pre-emption to thirty miles. In such case the government will get paid for their lands, which being the common property of all the States, and pledged for the payment of the public debt, Congress cannot rightfully appropriate them to Mr. Seward's use, anxious as he is to use them in the purchase of the foreign vote. The right of pre-emption may well be given to all companies constructing militrads, and such grants cannot fail to be much more acceptable to the actual people of the West than the purchase of abolition votes, as proposed by Mr. Seward. Let the Suth unite on this measure, and Mr. Seward may again sink into his slough of deepair.

The abolitionists offer to Pennsylvania, New Jersey and the Northwest an increased duty on iron and cost, and a single road to the Pacific. They have fra med a bill which will enable them to transfer that single road to the grants construction of any rival road, and those enhance the value of the subsidy which they intend to carry through Congress by a party vote, under the pressure of the previous question, they propo

CRIME IN NEW YORK.

Important Presentment of the Grand Jury-The Bungling Legislation and Ita Effects.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Hou. Judge Gould.
Oct 15 —Judge Gould, of Troy, presided in this Court, in consequence of the indisposition of Judge Ingraham.
MOTION TO QUASH AN INDICTMENT FOR FORGERY. in the Matter of Charles Deskin.—Counsel for Mr. Devilin said that the indictment was against Charles Devilin, formerly Street Commissioner, for forgery. He had given notice of motion to quash the indictment on the first day merly Street Commissioner, for forgery. He had given notice of motion to quash the indictment on the first day of the term. The District Attorney was not ready to go on then, and the Court grantee him an adjournment, and on that same day the Grand Jury found a second indictment against the defendant, and his counsel were prepared to argue to quash that second indictment, and that, too, was adjourned to this day, and they presumed that it should of right be heard by Judge Ingraham, before whom the matter first came up, and to whom all the facts are known. As it is stated that Judge Ingraham will be here to morrow, counsel asked for an adjournment, in order that the argument should be heard by him, he having first made the order.

Judge Gould said that Judge Ingraham was not at all well, and would not, probably, hold this Court for some days. If he comes down to morrow, it will be only to settle the order in the New Haven Railroad.

The Pistrict Attorney opposed the motion, and said that the gentleman intended also to move for time to send to California for testimony, which would, if allowed, throw the case over the present term.

Judge Gould said he had received a note from Judge Ingraham, asking him to hold this Court not only to day, but for some days.

Counsel for defence said that, as there was a large discretion in the Judge in the matter respecting the second indictiment, he asked for a postponement in order that it might come before Judge Ingraham, not that he had any objection to Judge Gould, as this was the first time he had met him in a judicial capacity.

Judge Gould said that was not a ground for a postponement. He considered that the Court had no power over the Grand Jury, nor any right to instruct them not to find a bill.

After some further argument, the Court decided that the argument should go on, the District Attorney refusing

methins in a judicial capacity.

Judge Gould said that was not a ground for a postponement. He considered that the Court had no power over the Grand Jury, nor any right to instruct them not to find a bill.

After some further argument, the Court decided that the argument should go on, the District Attracey refusing to consent to an adjournment.

The counsel for Ar. Devin them proceeded with the argument on the motion to quash. The indictment charges the detendant, in four different counts, with forging, on the lith November, 1857, the name of John Fitspatrick to a warrant for \$5,709, on the Shoe and Leather Bank, on acrount of the construction of sowers in 1857, to the court would perceive that if there ever was any offence on the part of Mr. Devlin, which he was prepared to prove these was not, the proceeding is indicted. Counsel read the warrant, and ead that there was no attempt to institute the warrant, and ead that there was no attempt to institute the warrant, and ead that there was no attempt to institute the warrant, and ead that there was no attempt to institute the warrant, and ead that there was no attempt to institute the warrant, and ead that there was no attempt to institute the warrant and ead that there was no attempt to institute the warrant, and ead that there was no attempt to institute the warrant and ead that there was not attempt to institute the endowment "correct Charles Devilis" The affidarit of Mr. Devilin was then read, in which he tates that on learning of the first indictment against him, he voluntarily appeared, and gave bail in \$2,000 to answer; that no pies was put in to that indictment. That on the 25th of Soptember last, its counsel him, he voluntarily appeared, and gave bail in \$2,000 to answer; that no pies was put in to that indictment; first, upon the ground that the Series of the Grand Jury and the processor of the Gourt of yer and Terminer; second, upon the ground that, as appointed, it was intended to be a mere carred that, and not for the first warrant were not corred t

The Judge said he ought to know him, but did not recollect any such name.

The prisoner said he did not give his reel name here,
he did not wish to disgrace his family. He then told the
Judge his name.

The Judge said he knew the brother very well, but the
aw compels him to seatence the prisoner to two years
and six months imprisonment at hard tabor.

THE WALTON-MATHEWS NURDER.

THE Grand Jury also brought in two bills of indicatment
against Charles Jeffards—one for the murder of John
Walton in the first degree, and the other for the murder
of John W Mathews in the second degree.

The Judge at the sitting of the Court denied the motion
to quash the indictional against Mr. Dorlin, argued yesterday.

ALLIGORD FORGERY ON THE MASSAU BANK.

The People w. David Beach alica David Leach and
Adolph Hishop alica Adolph Secrit —The defendants are
indicted for forging an instrument in writing for the payment of \$0.156, as follows:

Pay to A. M. Davis, Bed., or order, thirty one hundred
and infry six dollars.

The other defendants is not under arrest.

After a number of challenges a jury was sween.

The Obstrict Attorney stated that the prisoner was in.

dicted for forging the name of Robt. Boncor, a well known publisher in this city, to an order for the payment of money on the Nameu Bank to the order of A. M. Davis.

Raphael M. Matteson deposed that he was assistant teller in the Nameu Bank, which is located in Bookman street, and doing a banking business.

Mr. J. M. Smith objected to proving this institution to be a bank, except by the articles of incorporation.

Judge Gould said it was not necessary to be incorpo-

Mr. J. M. Smith objected to proving this institution to be a bank, except by the articles of incorporation. Judge Gould said it was not necessary to be incorporated in order to maintain the fraud.

Mr. Smith said that the indutement charged the defendant with intent to defraud the Nassau Bank, of the city of New York.

Judge Gould said it was as sufficient as if it had been alleged that he attempted to defraud John Stilles.

Mr. Smith remarked that there was a Nassau Bank in Brooklyn.

to defraud the bank, but divers other persons.

The Judge said the indictment contained the averment, not only to defernal the bank, but divers other persons.

Question by the District Attorney—What is the Nassau Bank?

Mr. Smith objected. The prosecution was bound to prove the association by the articles.

The Judge sustained the objection.

Witness continued—Business is done at the place corner of Nassau and Beekman streets similar to all other banking establishments.

Mr. Smith—Including the Artisans' Bank?

Witness—No; I hope not. (Check produced.) Witness had seen the before; on the 25sn of October, 1559, his attention was called to a check in the heads of Mr. Briggs, the first teller; saw the prisoner Beach present at that time; it was about half past eleven A. M. fir. Briggs said he could not pay such a large amount of money unless either the endorsement or endorser was itentified; the prisoner was belief ded, the prisoner as he stood at the counter, counting the money.

Cross-examined—it is customary to require endorsers of checks to be dicatifed; I cannot remained what colored clothes or hat he wore, except that they were dark my impression is that he had no whiskers; I cannot tell how many depositors we have in the bank; should think there were more than five hundred; I saw the person who presented the check sufficiently long to identify him. George H. Briggs, first teller of the Nassau Sack, corroborated the last winces, except that he could not identify the prisoner.

roborated the last witness, except that he could not iden-tify the prisoner.

Robert Bonner deposed that on the 5th of October, 1859, I kept an account at the Nassau Bank. (Check pro-duced) This was not written by me nor by any person by my authority; I do not know any person by the name of Davis.

of havis.

Cross examined by Mr. J. M. Smith—The number of checks I am in the habit of drawing would average about ten a week; I am not in the habit of drawing checks for small amounts; fives, tens and thirty deliars we pay over the counter; the checks drawn range from \$500 to \$10,000.

small amounts; fives, tone and thirty deliars we pay over the counter; the checks drawn range from \$500 to \$10,000.

The District Attorney proposed to read the check. Mr. Smith objected, but the Court overraied the objection, and the check was read.

Alexander Robortson, lithographer, deposed that he knew the prisoner, and had printed 500 checks for him on the Namsu Bark; the check now produced was one of those I printed for him; I know it by certain maries; the prisoner said that some officers of the Nassau Bank hat teld him that they were out of a certain style of check which we had already done for the bank; that he was a depositor in the bank, and had been using a green check, with a shio at the end; I asked him his name, and he said "H Williamson, 97 Washington street;" that he was a commission dealer.

Mr. Sieber deposed that he could identify the party who ordered the check book; at that time he had light, sice whishers.

The prisoner has no side whiskers, and his hair and mustache are very dark.

Officer Elder testified to the arrest of the prisoner at East Reston on the day the Europa was to sail for Europe; his face was then as it is now, but appeared to have been recently shawed.

The theory of the defence is mistaken identity.

has floot on the day the Europa was to sail for Europe; his face was then as it is now, but appeared to have been recently shamed.

The theory of the defence is mistaken identity.

For the defence, Dr. M. S. Beach, of Philadetchia, physician and brother of the prisoner, deposed that the latter had belonged to that city, and had broken up his business by advice of physicians, for the purpose of going to Europe for the benefit of his health, being dangerously troubled with hemorrage, he passed through New York and went to Boston for that purpose; he never had any side whiskers; the entire family, from the grandfather down to the present day, including witness himself, never had any side whiskers, light or dark.

Rev. Mr. Gouzales testified that he was a minister of the Gospel, and had known the prisoner for twenty-eight years; to his knowledge the prisoner could not raise any side whiskers, neither could his father; is familiar with the prisoner's handwriting; the signature and endorsement were not written by the prisoner; he never could write half as well.

After an admonition from the Judge to the jury not to converse with any person on the merits of the case, the trial was adjourned to this (Wednesday) morning.

The examination in the case of the People vs. David S. Milis, Jose C. Pedrajas, Ozro F. Downs and others, who are charged with having conspired together to defraud the Great Western, Sun, Mutual and other insurance companies out of some \$70,000, by effecting bogus insurances on the bark E. A. Kinsman and cargo, was resumed yes terday at the Jefferson Market Police Court in the pre-sence of a large number of spectators. The proceedings commenced with the reading of Samuel Cole's affidavit,

And the content of th

Our London Correspondence.

Lower, Sopt. 29, 1869. English and American Filibusters—Thornton Hunt to Visi the United States—The London Times on the New York Herald—Street Railways in Openhagen—The Eric Rail-road—Hansom Cabs in the United States, do., do. -The London Times on the New York

The "Thunderer" of Great Britain is very silent on the an opportunity of pitching into gentiemen of a similar profession on your side of the water. The same thing may very well be said of all the other English papers. It appears, however, that none of the papers were in the secret of the Angio-Garibaldian fillibustering expedition,

ornton Hunt is about to take a two me in the United States. He is a well known and dis in the United States. He is a well known and dis-tinguished mae, and is the eldest and favorite son of Leigh Hunt, the celebrated English poet and author. Thornton Hunt is celifor of the Speciator, and has always been very favorable to America and Americans. I am sure your people will give him a warm welcome when he

comes among you. Als spiendid article in this day's paper does Mr. Buchshan full justice.

The London Times has said itself out to eulogise your paper. In a recent article it mentioned the Naw Your Burald no loss than three times. Europe now looks at

paper. In a recent article it mentioned the Naw Your Brand no less than three times. Europe now looks at the Western world through your eyes. This must be gratifying to you, as it is pleasing to your numerous friends on this side of the 'big pood.'

The Chevalier Wikoff is on jamb here. It is rumored that the Chevalier intends to astonish the satives with book No. 3.

Mr. Train has street railway concession in Copenhages, and intends to show that there is something sound in the State of Denmark.

Baring Brothers, Rothschild, Peabody and other financiers are much astonished at the wonderful success of James McHenry's Atlantic and Great Western Railway loan, issued yesterday, as they were to see your report that Mr. McHenry hat contracted to furnish the United States equadron in the China waters with funds. The President and the Secretary of the Navy have done a great service to the country by the changes made in that direction, and have selected the best man that could be found to represent them, making their bills payable in New York instead of Leadon, thus saving a large sum to the government, and carrying out, in fact, the idea that America should be for the Americans. America is gotting rich, while saving a large som to the government, and william F. Splatt, the Australian millionaire, and William Evans, of Manchester, the London director the Eric Railroad, went out in the Canada to complete the arrangements for relieving the Eric from its difficulties.

Apropos of Australia, I hear that Geo. F. Train intends to send you some black swans for the Central Park iskes, and by way of reciprecity for the American street ruit-road in England, is about to introduce into America twe British institutions—4 c, the Hanson cab and Panch and Judy. He has ordered six cabe, which are respectively named The Astor, St. Nicholas, Fifth Avenue, Metropolitan, New York and Everett, and it is to be hoped that these hotels will give him a helping hand in his efforts to be self the public, and to get the people acoastomed to this ne

New York Press. The following is an extract from the special correspondence of the London Times, dated Toronto, Sept. 13, and published September 27.—

The following is an extract from the special correspondence of the London Riese, dated Toronto, Sept. 13, and published September 37:—

From Collingwood his Royal Highness returned over the same roa: to Toronto, where he was received by an immense crowd with a hearty and loyal weicome. Octorry to the expectations of some of the American reporters, who has telegraphed a most frightful picture of anarchy and Orange disorders to the New York papers, no a sempt was made upon the life of the Prince of Wales. To their actouishment even the Duke escaped scatheless, and was not even groaned at; and, after waiting for some time in the expectation of sceing a copious effusion of human blood, they were rejustantly compelled to ge home without finding a single token of massacre errapine, and content themselves with informing Americans how the day of bloody retribution was unavoidably postponed, but was, nevertheless, certain to come off or the earliest favorable opportunity. A drunken Irish Orangeman honors these gentry with a maudin confidence, and at once the telegraph to New York informs the city that the province is on the point of rising. "A hundred thousand Orangemen in arms!" The Prince has turned pale!" "The Dake personally assaulted!" There is a rank luvariance about the American Jockins. He wanishes with the Prince bursting into tears, and turns up again in the nart line with the Duke covered with bruises. You concentrate your misd on denying that the Prince "wept copiously" on being violently restrained by the Duke from landing at Kingston, and become at once anti-Newsastietah. But to immediately afterwards you are informed that the same Duke was himself a mass of lacerations from Orange violence, a fact which, if true, would not unnatarally account for his Grace's repugnance to another party welcome. Then on "horror's head horrors accomilate," and the Governor General staggers lamely into the paragraph, contused and bleeding, and is inhumanly left by the reporter to lean his head against the door of Government gates agala, where the soutries are being doubled round the building, and "where the Dake is arranging with a railway superintendent for a special train to leave the town at once." But at last night fails on the narrative, which has been gradually darking and growing more obscure with every line, and you think you have done with it and are going to have a quiet time. Not so, however. In the duil, verbose disposory of the account an Orange procession appears with the shades of evening like a nightmare, promensing the thoroughtars with hideous yells, while 1,500 Ribandmea, armed to the teeth, and thirsting for the blood of their enemies, are represented as being always round the corner, waiting for an opportunity for revenge. On dear oh dear what manner of stories are these? I sit and read in mute amazement that an Orange banner was so placed that it "would wipe the Prince's nose on coming out of church;" that on the same occasion the royal coachnase "was unable to control the maddened steeds, so drove them reaklessly among the growd." I learn that "the Prince was then leaning wearily on his knad, occasionally applying his pocket handkerchief to his eyes, and that at Cagoode Hall, when dancing the Lancers, and twelve o'clock struck, away at once, like another Cinderulla, went his raik and pomp, and "the rose and expectancy of this fair State" was "dragged out" by the Governor General and the Dake of Newcastle. While Jenkins contented himself with keyboics, or only numbly attempted the backstairs, coming away hurrielly with muddy recollections of the Frince having changed his trowsers or his creed twice during the day, it made as great matter. If he had only confined himself to announcing to the American world how "the water in which the "piontedly seated himself who have been changed his trowsers or his creed twice during the day, it made as great matter. If he had only confined himself to announcing to the American world how "the water in which the "piontedly seated himself which have been changed about this Ora

Testimonial to Captain Wilson. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD. 54 SOUTH STREET, Oct. 16, 1960

As it will be impossible to make direct application to all those persons who are, no doubt, desirous of adding all those persons who are, no doubt, dearons of adding something to the testimonial to be presented to Captain Wilson, mate and crew, of the brig Minnie Schiffer, a notice in your columns that any sums will be received for that purpose by us, and duly acanowiedated, will probably add considerably to the amount to be raised. A meeting of the subscribers will be called to decide upon the form of the testimonials. Yours, truly.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL.

Supreme Court. Before Chief Justice Bosworth.

ACTION FOR ASSAULT AND BATTERY. Oct. 15.—Jeremiah A. Coughlon or Appleton Ock-emith —This was an action for assault and battery. From the testimony adduced by Mr. Richard Busteed, it appears but the plaintiff went to the store of the defendant, in William street, to demand payment of a bill of \$3 for an engraving which was used in Applican's Magazine The plaintiff was desired by Mr. Oskamith to leave the promiplaintiff was desired by Mr. Oaksmith to leave the promises; he refused, words ensued and the assault followed, in
which the defendant knocked Couplian down and followed him to the eldewalk, where the assault was committed again. The plaintiff was taken to an adjacoutatore, where (it was alleged) Mr. Oaksmith's pressures,
and others in his employ, followed Couplian and beat him;
from the effects of the assault he miffered for three or four
weeks. Damages were laid at \$6.000. The jury, after a
brief absence, brought in a vertice for plaintiff for \$1.000.
The defendant was formerly United States Minister to
Nicaragoa. The plaintiff is an humble artist.

Seaved His Rearr.—The Zanesville (Ohio) Charles rays that Coville, who recently eloped from Columbus, Ohio, with a young woman of had reputation, leaving a wife and two obsidered, was sentenced to thirty days' imprisonment in a dungeon, offered to be fiel on bread and water, and mulcied in a fine of one bundred dollars.